ASSOCIATE THE DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES WITH THE IMPACT OF CHALLENGING BEHAVIORS OF AUTISTIC CHILDREN AMONG THE PARENTS

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ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization has portrayed Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) as gathering of perplexing disorders of mental health that remember debilitated social interaction, for example, hardships for verbal and non-verbal correspondence and discourse alongside dreary or generalized behaviors and frequently restricted scope of interests and exercises that are both exceptional to the person. People with autism can encounter a sort of tangible aversion to various sensations, for example,contact, sounds, taste, light and gum based paint ture and torment. For instance, unique foundation hints of climate which seldom hinders others might make medically introverted individual sound crueland diverting while at the same time causing them feel nervousness as well as actual torment (WHO 2017). ***Aim:*** *Associate the demographic variables with the impact of challenging behaviors of autisticchildren among the parents.* ***Settings and design:*** *Quantitative approach was used in the present study.Quasi experimental, one group pre test post test design was used. The study design was an institutionbased cross sectional study. The review was directed among parents of children with ASD who have a child taking therapy in establishments in particular: Child Development Center (CDC), National Institute of Speech and Hearing (NISH), Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST), Central Institute on Mental Retardation (CIMR), Buds school Venganoor and Malayalamkeezhu. CDC, NISH and SCTIMST are the three trailblazer foundations in Kerala where particular groups determine and get children have formative issues. The anticipated sample sizewas 500. A total of 510 subjects participated in the study.* ***Results:*** *In the current study, parents in BPL (Below Poverty Line) and antyodaya category reported greater percent of high stress than parents in APL (Above Poverty Line) category. The perceived stress is found to be as high as in 48.5% (57) in below the poverty line group of the respondents. It was found that in the married couples almost 40% (187) of them had high stress. That simply means that in marriage the stress due to the autistic children play an important role since the married couples have to deal with it collectively. Also 38.6% (124) of the partners who were unemployed had higher stress since there must be a worry about managing the expenses of the house due to the increased expenses of the autism treatment. And in terms of education it was quite clear that the education of the spouse mattered a lot since 74(42.9%) of the spouses who were stressed found to be under secondary level. High perceived stress was reported greater in parents who had a completely dependent child. The oddsratio was reported as 1.93 and difference was statistically significant (p value = 0.010). Parents of children in the age group of 1-3 years reported higher stress. This is consistent with a study performed among 54 families of toddlers with ASD reported higher prevalence of stress in parents of younger children with ASD. Increase in stress levels can be due to frustration associated with child's diagnosisand initiation of treatment). High perceived stress was reported greater in parents of children who gotdiagnosed in between seven to eleven year.*

KEYWORDS: *Autism Spectrum Disorder, tangible aversion, nervousness.*

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INTRODUCTION

Geography of a challenging way of behaving may seem basic and clear, comparative with the finding of ASD as a rule; appearance may not sufficiently mirror the intricacy of a given conduct's etiology and evaluation. Precursor and resulting occasions, support, show of different boosts or settings, change in daily schedule or hereditary elements might represent these behaviors **(Majumdar.M (2015)).** In this way, while challenging behaviors are not viewed as fundamental to the center elements of ASD **(Susan K. Dzubay (2019).),** their presence can be a significant obstacle to exercises, socialization andother learning open doors **(D. E. Dark (2019)**

Fox, Keller, Grede, and Bartosz (in press) viewed that as practically 70% of 81 ID children continuously alluded north of 2 years to a conduct disorders facility for children matured 1-4 years meet standards for a mental problem and most displayed challenging behaviors. Given the cross-over of ASD and ID, comorbid psychopathology and challenging way of behaving are logical generally speaking. At long last, while various staff and natural circumstances can cause changeability across such behaviors, hostility and obliteration are not especially helpless to these ecological occasions

The team directed at the universal institute of California already has described the challenges of familyfunctioning. They noted that parenting a child with disability specifically a child with ASD can be verystressful and challenging. There are many studies investigating the impact of a child with ASD in the family system. Parents caring a child with ASD are reported to have higher risk of stress, anxiety and depression that could affect negatively family functioning and martial relationship **(Rudra A et al 2017).**

The researchers thought that this is caused by the ability to adapt stressful situations where couples struggle to manage stable relationship between them. When come to Caring for the disabled child, couple's separation and divorce make the situation harder. Another study shows parents raising a childwith ASD are exposed to stressors within the family as well as stressors from external sources when campaigning health, social and educational services for their child. It is also common that parents of children with ASD have limited number of contacts within the community because friends, families, teachers and the community as whole may not fully understand behavior characteristics of an autistic child. Regarding this even if children with ASD get proper health care services, autistic disturbing behaviors often continue making socializing challenging and limited for families **(Chowdhury et al 2010).**

OBJECTIVE

1. To associate the demographic variables with the impact of challenging behaviors of autisticchildren among the parents.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Barnhill et al. (2021) led an exploratory study of current practices for supporting understudies with ASD on school grounds. Participants (N = 30) included delegates from grounds DRC workplaces at 19 public foundations and 11 confidential establishments that offered administrations for understudies withASD, for example, additional time on tests, another testing site, coaching, and a note taker. Respondentspartook in a phone review comprising of open and shut reaction things. The areas of the overview recognized segment data, offered help administrations, understudy result data, and the degree of parentalinclusion. Albeit most DRC agents didn't have understudy result data (e.g., graduation rates, drop-out rates), something like one respondent detailed that understudies with ASD who lived in the span of twohours of the college fared preferred in school over understudies who lived further away.

Parent battles are compounded, post-determination, by trouble finding, making due, and adjusting autism administrations. Hard to track down medical services suppliers are useful, learned, able to evaluate ASD, and understand the difficulties related with really focusing on a youngster with ASD. In spite of the fact that parents from all foundations report feeling that they are a covered up and disregarded segment, parents of variety see racial separation as the essential driver. Parents who can gointo a cooperative relationship with a medical services supplier who is willing and ready to share fittingproof based data are happier with the medical services endlessly experience less pressure. Notwithstanding, medical services suppliers seldom share relevant data about the kid's circumstance among the medical services group and seldom share research discoveries with the parent (**Silva and Schalock, 2020).**

A concentrate likewise directed by **Susan K. Dzubay (2019)** on Parental Grief, Coping Strategies, and Challenges When a Child has Autism Spectrum Disorder. The Study distinguishes difficulties looked by parents when their kid is determined to have ASD. Specialist explicitly inspects research connected with the troubles parents might encounter connected with the demonstrative interaction, howparents answer and respond to the conclusion, what are the positive and negative survival methods utilized by parents, and recognize explicit difficulties parents face

connected with bringing up a kid with ASD. Specialist likewise centered on articles where the kid had been determined to have ASD a few years before the hour of the review and children were younger than four when analyzed. Results showed that reliably parents report major areas of strength for an encouraging group of people is a vitalpiece of having the option to adapt. The review shows explicitly the way that the mothers keep up withtheir everyday existence exercises with handling a kid with autism. The concentrate likewise needs to realize the needs parents have for their children's improvement which is fundamental for treatment arranging and additionally what sorts of supports and services the youngster and family have gotten. This region didn't explore in this examination

Baio, J., 2018- a study was conducted to identify the prevalence of autism spectrum disorder among children aged 8 years in US. A total population of 325,483 children aged 8 years was covered by the 11different sites in US that provided data for the 2014 surveillance year. Of the records reviewed by clinicians, 5,473 children met the ASD surveillance case definition. . On the basis of combined data from all 11 sites, ASD prevalence was 16.8 per 1,000 (one in 59) children aged 8 years. ASD prevalencewas 26.6 per 1,000 boys and 6.6 per 1,000 girls (prevalence ratio: 4.0). The estimated prevalence among white children (17.2 per 1,000) was 7% greater than that among black children (16.0 per 1,000) and 22% greater than that among Hispanic children (14.0 per 1,000).

Lai, W. W., et al. (2015) directed a study on Coping and Well-Being in Parents of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD). 73 parents of children with ASD and 63 parents of ordinarily creating children finished an overview. Parents of children with ASD announced altogether really parenting pressure side effects (i.e., negative parental self-sees, lower fulfillment with parent-youngster bond, and encounters of troublesome kid behaviors), more sorrow side effects, and more successive utilization of Active Avoidance adapting, than parents of regularly creating children. Parents of children with ASD didn't contrast altogether in mental prosperity and adapting when contrasted as concurring with kid's analysis.

RESULTS

TABLE 1: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AND THEIMPACT OF CHALLENGING BEHAVIORS

Table 1 shows the distribution of participants by high perceived stress by socio-demographic andsocioeconomic factors.

Variable	Categories(N)	High Stress n (%)	P value	CrudeOR	95% CI
Sex	Fathers (11)	4(36.4%)	1.00	Ref	0.312-0.414
	Mothers(99)	39(39.4%)		1.13	
Age category	19-24 years(4)	2(50%)	0.582	Ref	0.098-10.166
	25-44 years(96)	36(37.5%)		0.6	
	45-64 years(10)	5(50%)		1.0	0.162-2.216
Marital status	Married(108)	42(38.9%)	0.753	Ref	0.096-25.807
	Others(2)	1(50%)		1.57	
Education status	Below secondary level(23)	9(39.1%)	1.00	Ref	0.389-2.559
	Diploma /degree and higher(87)	34(39.1%)		0.998	
Education statusof spouse	Below secondary level(35)	15(42.9%)	0.676	Ref	0.351-1.798
	Diploma /degree and higher(75)	28(37.3%)		0.794	
Occupation	Employed(40)	16(40%)	1.00	Ref	0.425 - 2.085
	Unemployed(70)	27(38.6%)		0.942	
Occupation of spouse	Employed(102)	40(39.2%)	1.00	Ref	0.211 - 4.108
	Unemployed(8)	3(37.5%)		0.930	
Social group	APL and others(77)	27(35.1%)	0.206	Ref	
	BPL and Antyodaya(33)	16(48.5%)		1.74	0.762 - 3.988

In the current study, parents in BPL (Below Poverty Line) and antyodaya category reported greater percent of high stress than parents in APL (Above Poverty Line) category. The perceived stress is foundto be as high as in 48.5% (57) in below the poverty line group of the respondents. It was found that in the married couples almost 40% (187) of them had high stress. That simply means that in marriage thestress due to the autistic children play an important role since the married couples have to deal with it collectively. Also 38.6% (124) of the partners who were unemployed had higher stress since there mustbe a worry about managing the expenses of the house due to the increased expenses of the autism treatment. And in terms of education it was quite clear that the education of the spouse mattered a lot since 74(42.9%) of the spouses who were stressed found to be under secondary level.

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Table 2: Distribution of participants by high perceived stress by child characteristics

Variable	Categories (N)	High Stress n (%)	P value	Crude OR	95% CI
Age of thechild	1-3 years(46)	20(43.5%)	0.810	1.026	0.306-3.434
	4-6 years(38)	13(34.2%)		0.693	0.198-2.427
	7-11 years(12)	4(33.3%)		0.667	0.135-3.303
	12-18 years(14)	6(42.9%)		Ref	
Age at diagnosis	1-3 years(93)	37(39.8%)	0.191	Ref	
	4-6 years(13)	3(23.1%)		0.454	0.117-1.761
	7-11 years(4)	3(75%)		4.54	0.455-45.331
Sex of child	Male(85)	32(37.6%)	0.643	Ref	
	Female(25)	11(44%)		1.301	0.527-3.212
Number ofchildren	One child(52)	21(40.4%)	0.846	Ref	
	Two or morethan two children(58)	22(37.9%)		0.902	0.419-1.942
Birth orderof child	First born(75)	31(41.3%)	0.534	1.35	0.321-1.708
	Second or more(35)	12(34.3%)		Ref	

High perceived stress was reported greater in parents who had a completely dependent child. The odds ratio was reported as 1.93 and difference was statistically significant (p value = 0.010). Parentsof children in the age group of 1-3 years reported higher stress. This is consistent with a study performed among 54 families of toddlers with ASD reported higher prevalence of stress in parents ofyounger children with ASD. Increase in stress levels can be due to frustration associated with child's diagnosis and initiation of treatment.). High perceived stress was reported greater in parents of children who got diagnosed in between seven to eleven year.

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